

## AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings of claims in the application:

### Listing of the Claims:

Please amend the listing of claims as follows:

1. (Currently Amended) A Method to detect a sluggishness or the blocking of an electric drive (3), which is triggered via a first power semiconductor component (7) and the electric drive (3) can be operated in a partial load range (PWM < 100%) and in a full load range (PWM = 100%) as a function of the timing of a PWM signal (29, 31) and having an evaluation circuit (37) is connected with a micro-controller (25), characterized in that wherein pulses generated within a time interval are detected in the evaluation circuit (37) from the current I flowing over the first power semiconductor component (7) and the number of detected pulses A1\*, A2\* are compared with the to-be-expected normal operation number of pulses A1, A2, and wherein the triggering of the electrical drive (3), having a free-wheeling circuit (6) containing a second power semiconductor component (32), takes place via the PWM signal (29, 31), which is output to a first PWM triggering branch (32) and a second PWM triggering branch (34) for alternating triggering of the power semiconductor components (7, 32).
2. (Currently Amended) Method according to Claim 1, characterized in that the currents I flowing in accordance with the PWM signal (29, 31) with each switching through of the first power semiconductor component (7) generates pulses that can be evaluated, which are and supplied via taps (11, 12) to the evaluation circuit (37).
3. (Currently Amended) Method according to Claim 2, characterized in that the number of pulses A1\*, A2\* supplied to the evaluation circuit (37) is are compared with a to-be-expected normal operation number of pulses A1, A2.

4. (Original) Method according to Claim 2, characterized in that pulses detected by the taps (11, 12) are supplied to a comparator component (14) of the evaluation circuit (37).
5. (Original) Method according to Claim 4, characterized in that the comparator component (14) is acted upon by a current  $V_{CC}$  (19).
6. (Currently Amended) Method according to Claim 5, characterized in that the current  $V_{CC}$  (19) ~~intrudes on~~ affects one of the inputs (17, 18) of the comparator component (14).
7. (Currently Amended) Method according to Claim 4, characterized in that the pulse inputs (17, 18) of the comparator component (14) ~~that are detected at the first power semiconductor component (7) are supplied and, which wherein the~~ comparator component switches over its output (16) when a natural voltage  $V_{CC}$  is exceeded.
8. (Original) Method according to Claim 7, characterized in that the number of edge changes (20) occurring when switching over the output (16) is supplied to an input (27) of the micro-controller (25).
9. (Currently Amended) Method according to Claim 8, characterized in that during partial load operation (PWM timing signal < 100%) of the electric drive (3), the number of edge changes (20) ~~A1\*~~ detected in the evaluation circuit (37) is compared in the micro-controller (25) with the to-be-expected number of edge changes (20)-A1.
10. (Currently Amended) Method according to Claim 8, characterized in that during full load operation (PWM timing signal = 100%) of the electric drive (3), the PWM signal (29, 30) is cyclically switched to a reduced PWM signal and the number of edge changes (20) ~~A2\*~~ detected in the evaluation circuit (37) is compared in the micro-controller (25) with the ~~to-be-expected~~ normal operation number of edge changes (20) A2.
11. (Currently Amended) Method according to Claim 9 ~~or 10~~, characterized in that when the detected number ~~A1\*, A2\*~~ of edge changes (20) falls short of the ~~to-be-expected~~ normal

operation number of edge changes (20) ~~A1, A2, the conclusion can be drawn it is~~  
concluded that there is a defect at the first power semiconductor element (7); at the  
electric drive (3) in a free-wheeling circuit and the flow of current to the electric drive (3)  
is halted.

12. (Cancelled) Method according to Claim 1, characterized in that the triggering of an electrical drive (3), to which a free-wheeling circuit (6) containing a second power semiconductor component (32) is allocated, takes place via a PWM signal (31), which is output to a first PWM triggering branch (32) and a second PWM triggering branch (34) for alternating triggering of the power semiconductor components (7, 32).
13. (Currently Amended) Method according to Claim ~~12~~ 1, characterized in that the PWM signal (31) is inverted in one of the PWM triggering branches (33, 34).
14. (Original) Method according to Claim 2, characterized in that an absolute value of a voltage  $U_1$  is detected at one of the taps (11, 12) allocated to the first power semiconductor component (7) and output to the micro-controller (25) on the input side.
15. (Original) Method according to Claim 14, characterized in that a comparison of the detected absolute value of voltage  $U_1$  takes place in the micro-controller (25) to a limit voltage  $U_{1, Limit}$  with an adaptation of the limit voltage  $U_{1, Limit}$  to the PWM signal (29) and the supply voltage  $U_B$  of the voltage source (1).
16. (Original) Method according to Claim 1, characterized in that the current flowing at one of the gates (9, 10) of the first power semiconductor component (7) is supplied via a resistor ( $R_S$ ) to the evaluation circuit (37).
17. (Previously Presented) Method according to Claim 10, characterized in that when the detected number ~~A1\*, A2\*~~ of edge changes (20) falls short of the ~~to-be-expected~~ normal operation number of edge changes (20) ~~A1, A2, the conclusion can be~~ is drawn that there

is a defect at the first power semiconductor element (7); at the electric drive (3) in a free-wheeling circuit and the flow of current to the electric drive (3) is halted.